#### **Region 3 GPRA Baseline RCRA Corrective Action Facility**

# Sunoco, Inc. - Frankford Plant (Formerly: Allied-Signal)

Margaret & Bermuda Streets Philadelphia, PA 19137 Congressional District 3 EPA ID #: PAD002312791 Last Updated 6/8/05

## **Current Progress at the Site**

Sun Company, Inc. - Frankford Plant (the "Facility"), formerly known as the Allied Signal Frankford Plant, is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1990, EPA issued the RCRA Permit for Corrective Action for the Facility. One requirement of the permit was that a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) be conducted for 12 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and two Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the Facility.

In 1992, the Facility conducted the RFI Phase I field work and concluded that a layer of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) underlies the central portion of the Facility. In November of the same year, EPA requested that the Facility conduct an Interim Measure to enhance the LNAPL recovery. The Facility installed the LNAPL recovery system in 1994 and began the recovery activities in 1995. Since then the Facility has submitted semi-annual progress report to EPA summarizing the activities such as collection of water level measurements, and daily monitoring of and data collection from the LNAPL recovery control systems. Based on the 1998 semi-annual progress report, the Facility has recovered approximately 14,400 gallons of LNAPL since the operation began.

Reports of releases of phenol and cumene from a process sewer at the Facility were made to EPA in January 1999. It is possible that some released material will infiltrate into City of Philadelphia sewers. The releases may also affect the groundwater. At present, the Facility maintains its ongoing remediation projects to address infiltration of material into the City sewers.

The Facility has also implemented the interim status requirements of the Boiler and Industrial Furnace (BIF) rule since August 1991 due to the two on-site hazardous waste boilers. At present, the Facility utilizes the boilers to burn hazardous waste (mostly phenol) and has been in compliance with the triennial testing requirements since 1992. The testing requires the Facility to control emissions of regulated metals, chlorides, particulate matters and organics. The Facility conducted the testing in June 1998.

The Facility constructed a jet-grout cut off wall to act as a barrier in order to free product migration into the City Sewer in late February 2001. The Facility also proposed to use additional hydrogeologic data to assess the effectiveness of LNAPL collection trenches and sumps. A meeting was scheduled during 2003 to discuss site cleanup activities.

The Facility will continue to operate its two boilers to burn hazardous waste under the BIF interim status until a permit decision is made by EPA.

Based on a recent BIF air release risk characterization, it has determined that the potential health effect to the receptors is low. A more extensive risk assessment will be performed in accordance with the Facility's BIF permit compliance schedule.

## **Site Description**

The Facility (about 53 acres) is located in the Bridesburg Section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Immediately adjoining the Facility to the south is a densely populated residential area. A mixed residential/industrial area lies across Interstate 95 north of the Facility. A large portion of the Facility is paved and covered with buildings. The Facility is involved in the manufacturing of phenol and acetone, which are used in the manufacture of polymers, fibers, and resins.

## **Site Responsibility**

RCRA Corrective Action activities at this facility are being conducted under the direction of EPA Region 3 with assistance from the State.

#### **Contaminants**

The Facility is an old site with widespread of soil and groundwater contamination. The main contaminants are solvents, benzene, naphthalene, acetone, o-cresol, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene, styrene, phenol, and cumene.

Operations of the boilers are controlled by meeting emission limits for metals and chlorides. The emission constituents are back calculated from health based ground level concentrations. Carbon monoxide, which is used as an indicator of proper combustion, is constantly monitored.

## **Community Interaction**

The Facility will provide press releases and other information regarding environmental matters for public review and comment if requested.

As part of the BIF permitting process, a local repository will be establish for application review.

#### **Institutional Controls**

There are no institutional controls at this time.

#### **Government Contacts**

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For more information about EPA's corrective action webpage, including Environmental Indicators, please visit our site at: www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/correctiveaction.htm

## **Facility Contact**

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